

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1897.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The manner in which the public improvements voted by the last Legislature are being carried forward, furnishes no small amount of satisfaction to the people of this country irrespective of political affiliation. In our own city the work on the Pacific Mail dock, the widening and extension of Vineyard street, and the Palisades are the most important evidences of progress. On the island of Hawaii the road campaign has been carried forward at a rate that satisfies the desires of the most ardent enthusiasts, while the principal streets of Hilo are undergoing a renovation which will give no small impetus to the erection of more imposing business blocks and the general improvement of the business section of the town.

Aside from the mere appearance the intrinsic value of this work cannot be overestimated in forecasting the future development of the country. Especially in the country districts where heretofore the best road that could be boasted of was a first-class trail will this road construction bear the best fruit. The new owner looks askance at lands however valuable when he finds that the products of the soil as well as his provisions must be transported on pack mules. The small farmer to whom the country is offering special inducements does not look with favor upon the districts where the distance from the market is doubled by the character of the road which he must traverse. An excellent evidence of this is given in the rapidity with which the land along the Volcano road is being taken up, notwithstanding the land in other portions of Hawaii and on other islands is known to yield equally good returns.

On feature in the progress of public work to be particularly commended is the policy of the Government to undertake no task which cannot be promptly carried out. Plans have been carefully considered and in all instances improvements have been made on what may be termed a conservative basis. In no case has the bonded indebtedness been increased by pressing public works that will not return prompt realizations to the Government treasury through the increased value of adjoining property. Radicals may claim that the Executive is too slow; but in the long run the wisdom of keeping within the limits of sound business methods will be apparent to those who would like to see the Government lead off in a "boom" campaign.

MCKINLEY'S POLICY.

It is highly interesting to note the comments upon President McKinley's Cuban policy made by the silver Democratic, and the Cleveland Democratic papers. The former maintain that the President is merely copying the Cleveland policy while the latter are fearful that he is listening to the cry of the jingo. Neither seem to recognize that Mr. McKinley has an individual policy, the fruits of which will be more in evidence when he has been longer in office. The delays of which some complain and the line of investigation which does not suit the opinions of others, points to nothing if not the fact that Mr. McKinley has a mind of his own. He will move carefully and never allow his administration to be characterized by bull-in-the-china-shop methods. Few Presidents have in times of peace faced the serious questions placed in Mr. McKinley's hands for solu-

tion when he took the oath of office. He has enough to take care of within his own country without looking around school-boy-like to make more trouble.

In Cuban matters Mr. McKinley is moving slowly, making his own investigations and not allowing his action to be forced until the situation has been canvassed by his own emissaries. We believe the annexationists may study this phase of the President's policy with profit. Our people have already had assurances that the President has not forgotten Hawaii. At the same time the local anxiety to have our difficulties settled should not blind the eyes of the people to the fact that the shaping of the McKinley Hawaiian policy is not the work of a day or a month.

Notwithstanding Hawaii stands ready to place itself under the American flag, the question of annexation presents quite a problem. Hawaii practically says it will accept the form of annexation offered by the United States. Thus it leaves the solution of the matter in the hands of a President who has not been in office four months. Having full confidence in the ultimate results, the people of this country have no right to feel slighted or down hearted because their cause has not received President McKinley's immediate and undivided attention. We may depend upon it that he will draw his own conclusions and act with conservative deliberation. A patient waiter is no loser.

COMMISSIONS "WITHOUT PAY"

In considering our future legislative policy the people may well turn their attention to the ancient policy of creating commissioners "to serve without pay." The ultra patriotic of course feel that any citizen of any country should be willing to give his time to the consideration of public measures, seeking no greater reward than the satisfaction gained from the thought that he is accomplishing something of lasting benefit to his country.

Theoretically the patriot has, by all odds, the best of the argument. Practically considered however, and without special reference to the work of our own citizens, commissions created by legislative bodies serve one of two purposes: they are either convenient loopholes by which questions are disposed of which the legislators are not anxious to handle, or, bodies created for honest and careful investigation that cannot be accomplished within the short term of a legislative session. Another practical fact is that members of commissions who "serve without pay," usually find less time to devote to the subject in hand than those who receive a fair remuneration for their labors. We are not inclined to consider these practical conditions a reflection on the patriotism of commissioner. It is rather a demonstration of the business principle that what is worth doing is well worth paying for. When the people make demands upon a few individuals, to take time from private business, to do the thinking and investigating for the general public, it becomes an open question whether they have a right to expect something for nothing.

The amount of work done usually depends on the good will of the commissioners or the condition of their individual pocket books. If they have the money to obtain assistance in private affairs while they are devoting time to public matters, well and good, on the other hand if they are not fortunate enough to be able to carry out this plan, the people's business is perforce neglected. A good example of lack of legislative foresight is found locally in the Labor Commission. Not only do the members serve without pay; there is hardly enough money available to pay for letter paper. Yet this is a commission dealing with questions of vital

importance to the country. Quite as important indeed as roads, bridges and wharves.

By the time the next Legislature meets, the people will probably suggest the advisability of a commission to investigate the ever present problem of taxation. It is to be hoped that whatever subject may in the future be put into the hands of commissioners the Legislature will not place an unsurmountable handicap on the progress of the work by failure to supply reasonable appropriations.

ORIENTAL "PAUPER LABOR"

In an article on "The Pauper Labor of Asia," the New York Nation draws attention to the fact that the campaign cry of the American protectionists and American laborer is gradually undergoing a change. Whereas great stress was once placed upon the pauper labor products of Europe, the work of poorly paid slaves in the Orient is now being brought prominently before the public. The Nation represents the situation in the following style:

"Signs of another change of base are now visible. Continental Europe may still serve to frighten a few who have not been enlightened, and even English wages are quoted occasionally as a memorial of the good old days when such an argument was accepted without question. But neither of these excites the same horror that it once did, and the pauper labor of Asia is now the scarecrow. Manufacturers passed before the committee of ways and means and urged duties that would protect them and the labor they employed from the products of China and Japan, of British India, and the East Indies. The harrowing condition of labor in those parts was dwelt upon with almost morbid horror, and any wages—a few cents a day—were named as representing the earnings of these peoples. Textile fibres grown by 'pauper labor or labor paid in the most niggardly manner,' chemicals, made or to be made in China, with labor at starvation wages; machinery and machine products, the outcome of Japanese ingenuity in applying their ridiculously cheap labor to copying American inventions and trademarks—these are a few of the matters brought before the committee. One and all spoke of the impending (for there was always an atmosphere of futurity in the conditions they described) influx of Eastern copies of Western manufactures, and one and all saw in a nearly prohibitive tariff the safety of the infant industries of the United States."

Without commenting upon the merits or demerits of the arguments made by the Nation, the mere fact that the change is taking place, that the leaders are adding to the theme of their arguments a picture of the conditions in countries where Oriental labor is employed, is a matter of no small importance to the people of Hawaii. We have already seen a few hands reach out and grasp the Oriental labor of Hawaii as a handle with which to wield the club that will thrash Hawaii's free sugars out of the American market. We have already seen the Oriental population of Hawaii held up as a barrier to annexation.

If there were no other reasons, if a change in the labor policy of the country were not demanded by local conditions, this growing sentiment in the United States against the products of Oriental labor ought alone to be sufficient warning to the people of Hawaii that a revolution must take place in our industrial conditions if we expect to maintain commercial friendship with, and later secure political equality in the United States. Some of our people may sneer at the arguments made by the protectionists of the United States, they may call it idle babble, the opinions of men who want a

protecting fence about each individual garden plot, but deprecate the arguments as you may there they stand as the positively expressed opinion of the ruling majority and the hundred thousand of Hawaii cannot sway the seventy millions of the United States. The signs of the times are clear, the facts are presented in bold relief and Hawaii must accept the situation and shape its future policy accordingly or else go to the wall.

The Hilo Tribune says "the question of Hawaii's future ought to be settled, so far as action by the United States Congress can settle it, by the present convened Congress." Very true. That is the sentiment of all the citizens of Hawaii, but unfortunately we do not hold the whip hand and must exercise a little more of the patience in which we have been so severely schooled during the four years just passed. With the tariff bill placed upon the boards by the President as the paramount issue the citizens of Hawaii ought to see that for the present, discretion is the better part of valor. If Hawaii is foolishly aggressive in its demands it stands a good chance of being treated to a political spanking. Our people have the assurance that Mr. McKinley and his advisors are devoting all the time possible to working out the proper solution of the Hawaiian question. This ought to be quite enough until the tariff bill is passed and the treaty question is settled.

The English newspapers are slowly but surely convincing the people of other nations that British citizens do not regard the participants in the Jameson raid as among the heroes whose names should be placed on the national roll of honor. The Westminster Gazette gives vent to the popular English opinion in the following terms: "We can not help thinking that the item 'moral and intellectual damage' in the little bill which President Kruger has just presented has got up on the wrong side of the account. For it is this country which has had all the kicks and no ha'pence in consequence of the raid. But in any event it is the Chartered Company which has to pay, and we suggest as an interesting problem—if the company pays a million to the Transvaal for 'moral and intellectual damage,' how much ought to be paid to England for similar damage?"

An agent of the Swedish government has bought a large tract of land in Virginia for colonization purposes. The colony is to be distinctly Lutheran, having its own churches, schools and business houses from the start. The land will be divided into small farms and a family will settle on each of these, provision for a colony of 1,500 having been made. There is a suggestion in this scheme for Hawaii. The country has plenty of lands, but is suffering under the burden of a class of colonists whose numbers and influence it seeks to offset by holding out inducements to Americans and Europeans. The Swedes make good American citizens and that is the kind of material Hawaii is looking for.

Minister Sewall's apparent disposition to make no fine distinctions on the question of citizenship when celebrating an American holiday will be hailed with no little satisfaction by many of the American residents. After all is said, we must admit it is the true American idea to extend a cordial welcome to all individuals who are willing to enlist their efforts in the advancement of American principles, whether expressed in a celebration, or business and political affairs.

With the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, Kamehameha Day, Bunker Hill Day, the Diamond Jubilee and the Fourth of July following so closely that the

people have hardly finished one before starting in on another, Honolulu has no reason to complain for want of celebrations. The best of it is that although the preparations for these events are in the hands of individual nationalities, when it comes to the actual celebrating everybody joins in. While the citizens of Honolulu show themselves to be intensely patriotic they are at the same time splendidly cosmopolitan.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

While the dispatches relating to Japanese designs on Hawaii are of a contradictory nature, the real facts are that Japan will be in a position to absorb the islands just as soon as it learns the United States does not want them. However diplomacy may cloak the issue, a nation that intends spending \$150,000,000 on its navy, which by 1906 will rival that of the United States and be far superior in certain details, is not to be sneezed at. The new Japan is a power that means to make itself felt in the East, and if all goes smoothly in its dealings with Hawaii in the matter of island immigration laws it will be because Japan recognizes that temporarily the United States exercises a quasi-protectorate over the group. Hawaii's only safety is that the sugar "job" be defeated and that it be made a part of the Union.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

One of the obnoxious features of the Senate tariff bill is its underhanded blow at reciprocity with Hawaii.—Philadelphia Press.

Circuit Court News.

Eliza Richard has brought suit against George S. Houghtaling to set aside a deed to three pieces of land which she signed in favor of the defendant. The petitioner complains that the deed was signed by her under fear and compulsion, and that she has never received adequate consideration for the lands.

The complainant in the case of W. W. Dimond vs. Edward Macfarlane amended his complaint yesterday by adding that at the time of delivering his assignment to the respondent he also delivered his lease to the property to him, and that he has reason to believe that the respondent delivered the said lease to the trustees and received from them a new lease for the whole premises.

C. Lai Young, assignee in bankruptcy of Choi Sing and Tong Wa, has filed a bill of complaint against Chun Wai, Tong Ho and Tong Wa, in which he alleges that Tong Wa, while still a bankrupt, entered into the drayage business with Chun Wai and then conveyed a half of the business to Tong Ho for the purpose of defrauding his creditors. The plaintiff asks that the instrument of conveyance be declared void and that Tong Ho be required to deliver it up, that the business be sold and one-half delivered to the plaintiff, as assignee.

John D. Spreckels and Adolph B. Spreckels have brought suit against F. M. Hatch, trustee, for the restoration of a portion of the Kapua estate at Kapiolani Park, to which the plaintiffs claim to be entitled by purchase from G. W. Macfarlane. The damage is fixed at \$5,000.

High School Notes.

On Monday night, June 21st, at 8:30 o'clock, will occur the commencement exercises at the High School. President Dole will deliver an address, and there will be musical selections by the school, as well as essays by members of the graduating class. The complete program will be published later in the week.

On Saturday evening the young ladies of the High School gave a birthday party to Mr. Lightfoot, at Waikiki. There were quite a number present.

On Saturday evening the new stereopticon lanterns at the High School were tried, Mr. Hedemann assisting. The slides were made by Dr. Hessler, of the U. S. S. Philadelphia. C. Hedemann and Mr. Lightfoot. The trial of the lanterns was most successful.

Commissioners of Education.

The regular session of the Commissioners of Education was held Thursday afternoon at the usual place. All of the members were present. The main work of the afternoon was the discussion of the schedule of teachers, which took up nearly all of the time. After the members thought they had talked enough about it, they left the matter to the Teachers' Committee to decide on. It will be remembered that the classification is an attempt to get a schedule of salaries, this to be dependent upon length of service, quality of school, etc. Armstrong Smith, Principal of Fort Street School, was granted a two-months' leave of absence, such leave to date from September 1st.

Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. V., and one of the most widely known men in the state, was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing could be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen to more than double their normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LABOR QUESTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

Committee at 8 p. m. on the 26th inst., at 1159 Mission street.

I have the honor to remain, yours very truly,
(Signed) ED ROSENBERG,
Recording Secretary.

[Copy.]

San Francisco, May 28, 1897.
Ed Rosenberg, Esq., Recording Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council, 1159 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir:—Yours of May 22d at hand and contents noted, and in answer permit me to state that I should be very much pleased to meet the Executive Committee of the Council at my office, where all statistics, etc., will be at my command, at any time that may be agreeable to that body. Further, permit me to state that I am pleased to find that the Council agrees with me upon many points relative to the sending of American labor to the Hawaiian Islands, and would respectfully refer to the following words in my official report which you undoubtedly have not read:

"I would not advise, under any circumstances, that labor be sent there to be paid by the day at present, as it may necessitate their competing with the penal contract laborers. And, further, it must be done systematically and gradually."

As far as my advice upon the matter is concerned, I fail to find anything that justifies your Council to interpret my advising "a wholesale emigration to a foreign country." Nor do I now, nor have I at any time advised Americans to be sent there under contract. I thought that I made myself clear upon that point in my last letter that they cannot be sent there because of the attitude of the Immigration Commission of Hawaii; and further, that the planters do not want them under a contract system, so the only point that I can see that we disagree upon is that your Council holds that all labor that may go from America will be subject to a penal labor contract. Such is not the facts, and the entire action of the Council upon this matter seems to be "a tempest in a teapot." Permit me to state further that I have found labor intelligent enough to advise itself when the truth has been told, and when the facts and conditions are made plain to them. This I have at all times endeavored to do, and shall continue to do. Further, as far as I have seen, the press of the State, with the exception of two papers in San Francisco, has held the actions of the Hawaiian people, in turning to America for help as a step in the right direction and have literally said: "So far, so good."

Scores of letters are being received at this office from all classes encouraging me to continue in this work, and hundreds are calling personally, desiring the first opportunity, so that every position that may be obtained in the Hawaiian Islands will have 50 applicants who will be disappointed at not receiving it.

In all friendship and good feeling, pardon me for saying that any edict "issued to the American wage-earner, warning him against going to Hawaii," by any body representing labor, will only tend to make the labor of California ridiculous in the eyes of this many other nations, and can only impress the people that the same judgment was used and the same injustice done by the Council in this instance, as was exercised when your body passed resolutions censuring me for having two doors to my departments which labor might enter, instead of one.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. L. FITZGERALD,
Labor Commissioner.

P. S.—Many applicants for work at the Islands, who have worked there before and are anxious to return, are now preparing affidavits in support of my statements relative to the freedom of American labor and the advantages offered. They express themselves as perfectly willing to appear before your honorable body and refute any charges to the contrary.

Tired

Without exertion, weak, weary and depressed. This is the pitiable condition of thousands at this season. It is due to impoverished blood. The vital fluid has become loaded with impurities and depleted in quality. It leaves the system

Weak

Because the blood is the means nature provides for supplying nerves, organs and tissues with nourishment, and health and vigor cannot be expected when the blood is thin and impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this weakness, because it enriches the blood. It cures

Nervous

Troubles by feeding the nerves upon pure, rich blood. It overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite and gives refreshing sleep. If you want to feel well you must have pure blood. You may have pure blood and good health by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by its unequalled record of cures has won the first place among medicines. Get only

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